

**SEPTEMBER
2003**

Danielle Bruno
Editor

IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NOXIOUS NEWS

This newsletter is published by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, to provide information about Idaho's noxious weed program. Suggestions and articles from readers are encouraged. Noxious News is also available on-line at www.agri.state.id.us/animal/weedintro.htm.



UpFront With Mark Schwartzlaender

University of Idaho

When asked to write an article on the Biological Control Program at the University of Idaho, I asked myself, 'What is currently happening in the Biological Control of Weeds Program at the University of Idaho?' Research, of course, but beyond that we try to shape a diverse and comprehensive Biocontrol program that assists private landowners as well as land managers in county, state, and federal agencies with the biological control of weeds in our state. At the same time, we are researching more fundamental questions such as the reasons why some plants are invasive while others are not, and similarly, why some biocontrol agents are so successful while others hardly establish on their host plant. A great advantage of this discipline is that it serves clientele in solving practical problems and conducts fundamental frontier research that can be easily and smoothly integrated.

The research program at the University of Idaho focuses on: 1) the development of biological control agents for noxious weeds in Idaho without established biological control programs, 2) the implementation of biological control with agents that have been successfully used elsewhere, and 3) the evaluation of the impact of established agents and agent combinations on weed population.

In a survey conducted in Idaho two and a half years ago by Tim Prather and me, *Cardaria*-species (meanwhile *Lepidium*), hoary cress or whitetop were listed most often as the weeds for which a biocontrol program should be developed. Following this demand in Idaho and other western states, we facilitated the development of the Hoary Cress Consortium in 2001 that coordinates the development of biological control agents overseas and pre-release research in North America. Our overseas research partner, the CABI Bioscience Switzerland Centre, has identified seven potential biocontrol candidates, four of which are currently studied in detail. Given we are able to continue the necessary funding for overseas exploration, we hope to be able to introduce the first biocontrol agents for

hoary cress in 3 to 4 years. We also consider including perennial pepperweed as a target weed in this biocontrol research effort. In addition, Dr. Linda Wilson is leading the effort to develop biological control agents for hawkweeds and we hope to import insects to control this weed within the next two years.

As for the implementation of biological control agents that were used successfully elsewhere, we are working on three weeds, Dalmatian toadflax, purple loosestrife, and houndstongue. For these weeds there exist biological control agents that are so successful that they alone can suppress infestations of these weeds. We try to obtain as many of these insects as possible from research partners and collaborators in areas for redistribution and monitoring in Idaho. We also study how quick populations of these insects increase, what impact they have on their respective host weeds, and how long it takes until they can be harvested. This research is used to develop easy-to-use guidelines for private landowners and land managers. However, the case for houndstongue is a little more complicated since the houndstongue root weevil, which very successfully controls houndstongue in Canada, cannot currently be released in the United States. Here, we conduct research that assesses the environmental safety of the weevil in order to receive official permission for its release in the United States.

Continued on page 3

Black-Margined
Loosestrife Beetle



Noxious Weed Law

Brenda Waters

A subcommittee of the Idaho Weed Control Association (IWCA) is working on reviewing the Noxious Weed Law for revision during the 2004/2005 legislative session. Focus for the revision is to accommodate needed changes in the Noxious Weed Rules (categorization of the weed list, etc.), updating the integrated weed management definitions to current weed science, and to align the law with the new Plant Pest Act of 2003. Members of the IWCA subcommittee include Brian Wilbur, Tim Prather, Paul Muirbrook, Carl Crabtree, and Brenda Waters. The subcommittee is working with legislators and commissioners on the first draft of the proposed revision, which should be available for public review and comment at the end of September. We look forward to your assistance throughout this important process.



Cost Share Update

Brenda Waters



Approximately half of the CWMAs that received funds this spring have already submitted the **Interim Fiscal Reports that are due into ISDA no later than September 15th**. If you have additional funds remaining to be dispersed for your projects, the checks are being sent out when your reports are accurate, complete and that you have spent at least 80% of the funds received last spring. Don't worry, once you have spent at least 80% of the funds, you can request the additional remaining funds by simply submitting another interim fiscal report. Tammy Cameron is reviewing the reports to be sure they are complete and correct. We are checking to be sure that the check ledger or spreadsheet, required as backup documentation, matches up with the amount of money spent and remaining on your interim fiscal report. The Inkind/Matching funds are optional on the interim fiscal report but will be required for the detailed fiscal report that is due December 31, 2003. Please feel free to contact Tammy at (208) 332-8564 or email tcameron@agri.state.id.us if you have questions or to obtain assistance with the reports.

If for some reason, you have a large amount of funds remaining that you are unable to expend, please do not request the additional remaining funds. It is important to reallocate funds from one project to another to avoid an excess at the end of the year. A reallocation of funds from one project to another is done by filling out and submitting a Grant Amendment Request. The example of a Grant Amendment Request (Exhibit 9 in the Cost Share Handbook) can be found on our website at <http://www.idahoag.us/animal/costshare.htm>. Remember, *it is critical to the future of the cost share program that excessive amounts of carry over funds be avoided!*

Another heads up, **Fiscal Reviews for last year's grant (2002) will start the end of September 2003**. Approximately 20% of the CWMAs will be reviewed. CWMAs that are selected for a fiscal review will be notified. Please have the following information/documentation ready in case you are contacted: copies of Detailed Fiscal Reports; copies of the approved and paid invoices for projects; and documentation of in-kind contributions. The review will include the following: checking invoices for approval from someone other than check writer; recreating detail from invoices provided; verifying that amounts paid were correctly reported on Detailed Fiscal Report; recreating in-kind from documentation provided; and verifying that amounts documented were correctly reported on final Detailed Fiscal Report. Fiscal reviews are a requirement of the federal grants. These reviews give validity to our program, provide reassurance to the state and federal partners, and are important to document the proper spending of Cost Share dollars.

Major improvements are underway for the ISDA Cost Share program. We have undergone some serious review with the assistance of the USFS and the LSO auditors. The goal of the review was to reduce the overall paperwork to the minimum requirements for the federal grants and still enable all of you to get the work done in the field. Therefore, application paperwork has been reduced, which I believe will make everyone happy. As requested, we will provide training workshops for the revised 2004 Cost Share program. The workshops will be a collaborative venture between ISDA and the USFS. Step by step training will be given on the forms including the quarterly financial report form; so, it is extremely important that everyone involved in filling out Cost Share paperwork attend one of the workshops. This forum will allow everyone to have the opportunity to ask questions and get the answers. **Please hold the week of October 20th free on your calendar to attend one of the three workshops that will be held at three locations around the state (Idaho Falls, Boise and Coeur d'Alene).** Further details will be sent out in the next few weeks. We look forward to seeing all of you in October!

Continued from page 1

For the third research category, the evaluation of the impact of established biocontrol agents, we recently started two projects on spotted knapweed and yellow starthistle. We have begun to monitor the effectiveness of biocontrol agents that have now been released for a few years in our state but for which there is only little or ambiguous information on establishment and impact. We want to assist land managers evaluating the establishment and impact of the yellow starthistle hairy weevil (*Eustenopus villosus*), which has reached densities in north central Idaho at which it may suppress the flowering of yellow starthistle. We have also recently started to monitor the knapweed root weevil (*Cyphocleonus achates*) and the lesser knapweed flower weevil (*Larinus minutus*) both of which are now readily established in northern Idaho.

Our outreach program focuses on the Technology Transfer Workshops that we started in collaboration with the Nez Perce Bio-Control Center in 2002. We have developed weather resistant identification field guides and while they are undergoing another round of editing, we continue to write more comprehensive brochures and monitoring handbooks for landowners and land managers. Both card sets and brochures will be distributed along with the respective biocontrol agents to participants of one-day field workshops, which we organize in close collaboration with Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMAs). In 2003, we conducted seven workshops attended by approximately 200 participants. We distributed about 20,000 insects during workshops for purple loosestrife, yellow and Dalmatian toadflax, yellow starthistle and spotted knapweed. Because of its popularity, we plan to expand the workshop program in 2004 with a federal grant that we secured this year that will allow us to recover some of the costs. Thus, if you are interested in hosting a workshop in your CWMA, just contact me at markschw@uidaho.edu or (208) 885-9319 and we will set one up.



Team checking Knapweed Root Weevils in Northern Idaho

Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign

Roger Batt, Coordinator, Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign

The Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign (IWAC) has been busy raising funds for the 2003-2004 fiscal year. Goals for the Campaign's media budget have been reached and more TV and radio commercials will air statewide after September 1.

In July 2003, the Campaign created a Eurasian watermilfoil sign that shows what to look for, how to prevent its spread and what to do if someone spots this noxious weed. 100 of these signs have been distributed from Ada county to Kootenai county and have been placed at boat landings, boat launches and marinas. More signs will follow.

The IWAC has established a 2003-2004 marketing plan to effectively target certain groups related to public awareness on noxious weeds. During the fall of 2003, the Campaign will target hunters and recreationists. Commercials on ATV use, noxious weed free forage and straw, how weeds destroy wildlife habitat and how to "clean your machine" will air statewide.

On August 25, Roger Batt had the opportunity to present IWAC's marketing plan and Outreach Program to DuPont marketing executives in Spokane. DuPont is very interested in IWAC's role for noxious weed awareness and may be a major player in funding the Campaign in the near future.

At the Western Idaho Fair the Weed Display is a real hit. The IWCA and IWAC have created a brochure that identifies what each group represents (IWAC, IWCC, IWCA, IAWCS, ISC, CWMA's) and what they are doing for weed control in Idaho. It is important to show the general public who is involved, who they can contact, what is being done and how these groups have effectively helped with weed control in Idaho.

Starting September 1, the Coordinator position for the IWAC will be a full-time position to establish more public awareness and education throughout Idaho. Creating this full-time position will generate the opportunity for IWAC to create more press releases and editorials, and to hold critical events such as Weed Workshops in the spring of 2004.



Mapping Update

Danielle Bruno



Fourth Annual Invasive Species Mapping & Technology Workshop Scheduled For October 29, 2003

Once again, the Idaho State Department of Agriculture is hosting an Invasive Species Mapping and Technologies Workshop. This year's workshop will be held October 29, 2003 at the Main ISDA building in Boise. The workshop is focusing on hands on demonstrations. Participants will have the opportunity to receive actual experience with Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Remote Sensing, and Global Positioning Systems (GPS)! The first half of the day will be spent listening to presentations on predicting noxious weed distributions, mapping projects, and data collection techniques. In the afternoon workshops, participants will actively use GPS, GIS, and Remote Sensing technologies! For more information, contact Danielle Bruno at (208) 332-8529 or dbruno@agri.state.id.us

Looking at Laser Range Finders



Precision instruments, such as laser range finders, are becoming more common equipment for the field worker. These instruments can make spatial data collection more efficient and accurate. Digital range finders enable users to collect distance and angle measurements toward objects that may be several hundred meters away. Many units calculate horizontal, slope, and vertical distance measurements as well as angles. Often, line of sight is required to take a measurement.

Many laser range finders function like the Impulse 200 by Laser Technology Inc. A lens on the front of the unit emits an infrared light beam. The light beam travels until it strikes an object and then bounces back to the range finder, where a receiving lens detects it. Measuring how long it takes the light beam to return to the range finder is how distance and angles are derived. Other range finders will use sound instead of light or other methods.

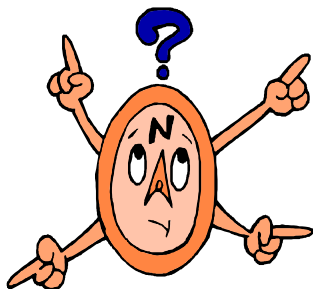
Many range finders will work with a digital compass. The compass will require calibration before use, including setting the magnetic declination. When the compass is properly connected to the range finder, directions are often calculated simultaneously as the range finder is used for distance and angle measurements.

If there is an interest in digitally storing measurements rather than writing them down off the LCD, make certain the range finder has a port for data output. A variety of digital data recorders are available including engineering calculators, PDAs, table PCs, and handheld PCs. Choose your recorder depending on if you wish to use GPS, display digital maps, and how the recorder will be handled in the field.

When deciding to invest in a laser range finder, consider instrument performance, capabilities, durability, and cost. Accuracy and reliability can vary greatly between units. Test the unit in the conditions that you will use it in. Conditions that can affect measurements will vary.

Reference:

Wing, M.G. Range Finders Make Spatial Data Collection More Accurate and Efficient, GeoWorld Vol. 16#8 Aug. 2003 p. 42-42.



Latest Trimble Firmware and Software

Firmware:

Geo II 2.20
Geo III 1.20

Software:

Pathfinder Office 2.90
GPS Correct 1.01
TerraSync 2.31

Embedded Software:

GEO E Op. Sys. 1.10
Geo GPS Firmware 1.03

Update on Noxious Weed Free Hay and Forage Program

Russ Cleary

The Noxious Weed Free Forage and Straw program has had a very busy summer. Twenty-six counties have ordered bale tags for growers within their borders. Usually within one business day, orders for bale tags have been completed and placed in the mail. Additionally, thirteen counties have ordered color-coded twine for their growers. Many people have provided help in getting the color-coded twine distributed throughout Idaho. Thanks to those people who provided help with the transportation of the twine. For agents in counties that have provided color-coded twine, please remember that we need the agent to retrieve all unused twine after the last crop is baled. The grower needs to be reimbursed proportionately from the county and the county should put unused color-coded twine into his or her own inventory until the next growing season.

The web page list on idahoweedawareness.org is functioning well. Of those counties that have participating growers, many have provided information to keep the site updated. The web page has proven to be a valuable resource.

As the 2003 growing season winds down, the volume of orders for tags and twine has started to decrease. Thank you to all participants. Keep in mind that the upcoming meeting will be held at the ISDA on October 30 to review the 2003 program. All comments on positive or negative are desired. We look forward to seeing the attendees at the meeting.



EPA Issues Interim Guidance on Circumstances Under Which NPDES Permit Not Required to Apply Pesticide to Water

EPA will solicit comment on this interim statement and guidance

In a July 11, 2003 memorandum, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issued interim guidance and its interpretation of the Clean Water Act to resolve jurisdictional issues pertaining to pesticides regulated under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act – also known as FIFRA – and applied to waters of the United States.

The statement and guidance addresses two sets of circumstances for which the agency believes that the application of a pesticide to waters of the United States consistent with relevant requirements of FIFRA does not constitute the discharge of a pollutant that requires a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit under the Clean Water Act: (1) The application of pesticides directly to waters of the United States in order to control pests (for example, mosquito larvae or aquatic weeds that are present in the water); and (2) the application of pesticides to control pests that are present over waters of the United States that result in a portion of the pesticide being deposited to water bodies (for example, when insecticides are aerially applied to a forest canopy where water may be present below the canopy or when insecticides are applied for control of adult mosquitoes).

The agency will solicit comments on this interim statement and guidance through the Federal Register prior to determining a final Agency position. However, until that position is made final, the guidance articulated in the memorandum is operational. The Memorandum has been issued, in part, in response to a statement by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit in *Altman v. Town of Amherst* that the Environmental Protection Agency needs to articulate a clear interpretation of whether National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits are required for applications of pesticides that comply with FIFRA. The memorandum is available on the Internet at: <http://www.epa.gov/own>.

For more information contact David Deegan at 202-564-7839 or deegan.dave@epa.gov.



Becoming A Non-Profit Organization

Jeni Marple



Unfortunately, if you would like to become a recognized non-profit organization, a snap of your fingers won't work. Although the process does pay off in the end, there are many steps involved. Each individual state has its own requirements to meet before the process is completed. In Idaho, there are three ways to bring recognition to, or incorporate your business. You could:

- A. Hire a lawyer to take care of everything, which may be a good option if expense isn't an issue.
- B. Walk into the Secretary of State's office for the paperwork and do it yourself, or
- C. Use a professional incorporation company, many of which can be found online.

Obviously, the cheapest option is to do it yourself. In that case, where do we start?

First, you need to determine whether you would qualify as a non-profit organization. Most non-profits are created for religious, charitable, educational, literary, or scientific purposes. Non-profit organizations typically include (but are not limited to):

Churches, synagogues, mosques and other places of worship	Conservation groups
Child Care centers	Museums
Volunteer service organizations	Schools
Shelters for the homeless	Performing arts groups
Legal aid societies	Labor unions
Community healthcare clinics and hospitals	Professional associations
Public charities	Research institutes

Not all of these organizations are non-profit all of the time, but there are circumstances in which they may be. Merriam Webster defines non-profit as: "not conducted or maintained for the purpose of making a profit." (www.m-w.com). Another website expands on this definition to say "a group organized for purposes other than generating profit and in which no part of the organization's income is distributed to its members, directors, or officers" (<http://www.law.cornell.edu/topics/corporations.html>). Take for instance a Child Care center (listed above). Often times you have to pay a certain amount for a facility to take care of your little ones, but where does that money go? If it is a non-profit organization then the money funds any activities the children may participate in, and provides an income for the employees - but not the members directing the center. If it were a "for-profit" organization, the money would go not only to the activities of the children and their "teachers," but also to the directors of the company and those participating in the organization in a less active way.

To become incorporated in the state of Idaho, you must come up with "Articles of Incorporation" to present to the Secretary of State's office. Articles of Incorporation should include:

- The name and address of your corporation
- Information on the director(s) – there must be at least one.
- Information on the officer(s)
- A person who agrees to receive legal papers on behalf of the corporation, or "registered agent."

Possibly the most difficult part of drafting your Articles of Incorporation is making sure you have the correct wording in all areas. You will need to include specific language to ensure the tax-exempt status that non-profit corporations are given. You may be able to find out examples of this wording in a "non-profit formation packet" which should be available at the Secretary of State's office. If the information is not there, or if you need help understanding certain requirements, you could consult a legal self-help guide to make sure the articles comply with state non-profit laws. For non-profit companies, you must also complete applications for tax exemptions.

The Secretary of State's office will review your Articles of Incorporation and either approve or disapprove them. If they are approved, the Secretary of State will return them to you, and you will file them with all your tax paperwork. If the IRS approves you for 501(c)(3) tax exemption, you don't have to file any separate paperwork for the state of Idaho – they will automatically exempt you from the state tax. You may still have to pay other taxes, such as sales and property, whether or not you are exempt from state taxes. When you file with the IRS for the 501(c)(3) exemption, you need to include a copy of the Articles of Incorporation that have been approved by the Secretary of State. Once the IRS approves your exempt status, you then file the tax forms (501(c)(3)) and Articles of Incorporation with the Secretary of State's office – it is at this time that you would pay the fee that is required. You are not required to register a name separately, once you file your paperwork it will be automatically registered.

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Why Special Natural Places are Important to People

Reprinted from Natural Environments For Urban Populations NC-4902

The attachments that many people feel toward special places in natural environments are an important part of their lives. The natural places that people care about are increasingly vulnerable to landscape change from development, urban sprawl, fire, and resource management activities. Therefore, it is important for resource managers and planners to recognize the importance of special places and to consider how they are affected by land management and development policies.

To better understand why people consider certain places to be “special,” surveys were carried out asking people to explain in their own words what such places meant to them. The surveys spanned a wide diversity of people and places on public and private land. The respondents included life-long residents, seasonal vacationers, first-time visitors, recreationists, environmentalists, and natural resource professionals. The geographic regions targeted by the surveys ranged from the rustic and undeveloped north woods of Wisconsin and Michigan to the heavily industrialized southeast side of Chicago.

Many similar themes appeared across these diverse respondents and geographic areas. Special places were valued for their naturalness, beauty, and peacefulness. Some special places gave people a sense of remoteness or isolation, and provided a refuge~here they could find solitude, privacy, and escape from stress. Social ties and interactions with other people also played an important role in many people’s experiences of special places. Some special places evoked a sense of historical and natural heritage, and seemed timeless and unchanging compared to the rapidly changing landscapes around them. Some people had powerful experiences of awe, wonder, or spirituality in their special places.

People wanted their special places to be managed carefully. For some this meant preserving and protecting the place from human influence; while for others it meant actively managing or restoring the environment. When built features and facilities were present, people wanted them to be well designed, well maintained, and in harmony with the natural character of the surroundings. While some management to improve access to special places was appreciated, most people did not want their special places to become crowded and over-developed. Many were concerned about the impact that increased visitation and development would have on the tranquility and natural character of their special places.

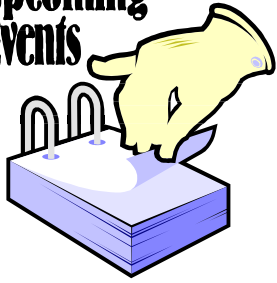
These findings have important implications for land and resource planning in the face of rapid urban, suburban, and tourism development in natural landscapes. Policies that maintain quiet, uncrowded, natural settings for experiences such as serenity, refuge, and exploration can make an important contribution to the quality of many people’s lives. Keeping certain places in a relatively unchanged state can provide people with a sense of connection to their personal past as well as the heritage of their family, community, and culture. People appreciate opportunities to express their feelings concerning their special places to the planners and managers who make decisions about these places. Surveys such as these can identify specific locations that are special to people, highlight issues and concerns that are important in managing these places, and help planners and managers appreciate the importance of treating such places with care and respect.

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There are certain requirements that come into play when selecting a name for your company. For one, your name has to be unique. It cannot be the same as the name of any other corporation that has been registered with the state corporations division. For example, if you want to become “Joe’s Mechanic Shop” you have to make sure there isn’t another company with that name. You also have to make sure you avoid certain words. You might be able to be “Joe’s Mechanic Shop,” but you could not be “Joe’s National Mechanic Shop.” The following words are not allowed for use in a private corporation: Bank, Cooperative, Federal, National, United States or Reserve. As yet another restriction, you need to make sure that you’re not violating a trademark that is owned by another company. One example is the little coffee shop owner named Samantha Buck – an existing company sued her for calling her coffee shop “Sam Buck’s,” even though that wasn’t the name of the company suing her. Often it is best to come up with a list of names; that way if your number one is already in use or restricted for any reason, you don’t have to spend hours agonizing over *another* name.

Once you have a name, you need to meet with the directors and officers of your company to draw up a set of “corporate bylaws.” These will determine the way your company is going to operate, and help keep things in order. You will also need to get any licenses or permits that may be required by the state to carry out your activities (such as sales permits, fishing licenses, or business licenses). Now, you have everything done - almost. Every year you will need to generate annual statements to turn in to the Secretary of State. There are certain dates between which to turn these in, typically they are due by November 30 the year following the year your report covers. Then, you’re really done!

Upcoming Events



Sept. 24 - 26, 2003

Integrated Tools for Rugged Field Data Collection in Forestry Applications, Troutdale, OR
<http://www.safnet.org/meetings/index.cfm>

Oct. 2 - 4, 2003

Planning Weed Management for Ecosystem Recovery, CalEPPC 2003 Meeting; Lake Tahoe, CA.
 Exec. Director, CalEPPC (510) 525-1502,
DWJohnson@caleppc.org

Oct. 14 - 16, 2003

Nevada Weed Management Assoc. 8th annual conference; Elko, NV
 Dawn Rafferty, 775-688-1180,
Rafferty@govmail.state.nv.us

Nov. 3 - 7, 2003

Invasive Plants in Natural & Managed Systems; Ft Lauderdale, FL
 Nelroy Jackson, (909) 279-7787, nelroy.e.Jackson@monsanto.com

Jan. 6 - 8, 2004

14th Annual Nonpoint Source Water Quality Monitoring Results Workshop; Boise, ID
 Sherry Thomas, 208-373-0103, stthomas@deq.state.id.us

Feb. 4 - 5, 2004

Idaho Weed Control Assoc. Annual Meeting; Nampa, ID
www.idahoweedcontrol.org, Elaine Smith, smithel@spro.net

Publication Update

NONNATIVE INVASIVE PLANTS OF SOUTHERN FORESTS – A FIELD GUIDE FOR IDENTIFICATION AND CONTROL (Dr. James H. Miller): The book covers 33 plant groups, with 40 species highlighted. The guide is available online in .pdf format (104 pages) at http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/gtr/gtr_srs062/gtr_srs062.pdf. To request a printed copy, call (828) 257-4830, or send an Email to pubrequest@srs.fs.usda.gov and ask for GTR-SRS-62. Copies can also be requested by mail from USDA-SRS Publications, 200 W.T. Weaver Blvd., P.O. Box 2680, Asheville, NC 28802.

INVASIVE SPECIES RESEARCH IN THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE (R. I. Carruthers): This paper provides an overview of some of the ARS research that has been conducted on invasive systems. Published in 2003 for SCI by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. The article is available online at: (When the page appears onscreen, choose PDF full text)
<http://download.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext?ID=104534538&PLACEBO=IE.pdf&mode=pdf>

TROUBLESOME WEEDS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WEST: this new (7th edition) publication also features a section on new invaders and invasive ornamentals plus a complete list of county and state weed contacts. Cost is \$3.00, contact the Colorado Weed Management Assoc. P.O. Box 1910, Granby, CO 80446-1910, (970) 887-1228, Email: cwma@rkymtnhi.com.

AVOIDING HERBICIDE RESISTANCE IN WEEDS: a 4-page publication from the Nutrient and Pest Management Program at the University of Wisconsin. It can be downloaded at http://ipcm.wisc.edu/pubs/pest/Weedresist_2002.htm.

Revised risk assessments are now available for triclopyr, picloram and glyphosate on the USDA Forest Service, Washington Office, Forest Health Protection website. View them at <http://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/pesticide/risk.htm>

INVASIVE PLANTS OF CALIFORNIA'S WILDLANDS (C.C. Bossard, et al.): This publication which was originally published in 2000, through the California Exotic Pest Plant Council, is now available online at http://groups.ucanr.org/ceppc/Invasive_Plants_of_California's_Wildlands.

Two new studies find that roads have a considerable impact on the spread of invasive species. One of the UC Davis studies, published in the April issue of "Conservation Biology," is an examination of 42 roads in and around Utah's Canyonlands National Park by Jonathan Gelbard and research ecologist Jayne Belnap of the U.S. Geological Survey. The second study, published by Gelbard and UC Davis Professor of Environmental Science and Policy, Susan Harrison, in the April issue of the Journal Ecological Applications, explores the effects of roads on inland California foothill grasslands.

Upcoming Pesticide Exams---Please Call (208)332-8600 to Verify!

Must be 18 or older. Photo ID Required.

Exam fees must be paid and received before exam results will be released.

Northern Idaho

Sept. 10	2750 Kathleen Ave., ID Dept. of Fish & Game	Coeur d'Alene
Sept. 23	522 S. Adams, Latah Co. Courthouse	Moscow
Oct. 8	4205 N. Boyer, Bonner Co. Fairgrounds	Sandpoint
Oct. 22	1225 Idaho St., Brammer Building	Lewiston
Nov. 12	6447 Kootenai St., Courthouse Annex	Bonnerr's Ferry
Dec. 10	2750 Kathleen Ave., ID Dept. of Fish & Game	Coeur d'Alene

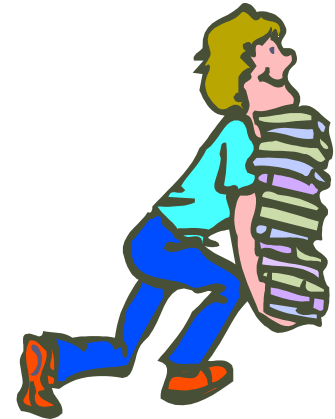


Eastern Idaho

Sept. 3	2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co. Extension	Idaho Falls
Sept. 17	157 N. Broadway, City Hall-Council Chambers	Blackfoot
Oct. 1	2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co. Extension	Idaho Falls
Oct. 8	145 E. Main, Criminal Justice Bldg. 2nd Floor	Rexburg
Nov. 12	2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co. Extension	Idaho Falls
Dec. 3	157 N. Broadway, City Hall-Council Chambers	Blackfoot

South Central Idaho

Sept. 10	McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds, 85 E. Baseline	Rupert
Oct. 1	CSI – Taylor Building, Room #276	Twin Falls
Nov. 12	McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds, 85 E. Baseline	Rupert
Dec. 3	CSI – Taylor Building, Room #276	Twin Falls

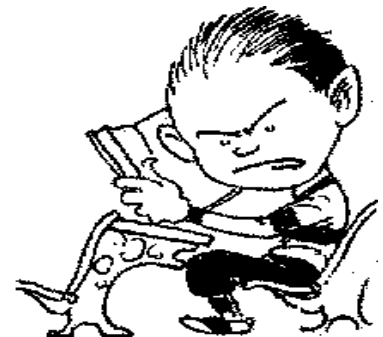


Southeast Idaho

Sept. 10	130 N. 6 th Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office	Pocatello
Sept. 24	561 W. Oneida, Franklin Co. Ext. Office	Preston
Oct. 15	130 N. 6 th Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office	Pocatello
Oct. 29	30 N. 100 W., Oneida Co. Ext. Office	Malad
Nov. 5	130 N. 6 th Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office	Pocatello
Dec. 17	53 E. 1st St., Caribou Co. Ext. Office	Soda Springs

Southwest Idaho

Sept. 10	501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office	Caldwell
Sept. 24	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.	Boise
Oct. 15	501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office	Caldwell
Nov. 12	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.	Boise
Dec. 17	501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office	Caldwell



Other News

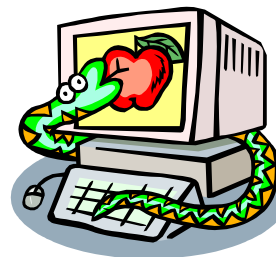
A Few Interesting Web Sites

<http://www.idahoweedawareness.org/> = Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign

<http://www.weedmanager.net/cgi-bin/ikonboard.cgi> = Weed Manager's Forum

<http://americanfrontiers.net/> = Travel from Canada to Mexico all on public lands

<http://www.davidrumsey.com/GIS/lewisclark.htm> = Lewis and Clark Expedition GIS



ISDA Welcomes Tammy Cameron

Tammy is the ISDA's newest Administrative Assistant in the Animal Health, Noxious Weeds Program. She joined the ISDA after spending 10 years in the US Air Force. She is a happily married wife and mother of two children. Tammy will be working with Brenda Waters and is very enthusiastic about her new career. Tammy is looking forward to meeting everyone and getting involved and helping with the weed issues in Idaho.

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